Exterior Lighting evolution - need for revolution

DVN Workshop Rochester 2019

Thorsten Warwel
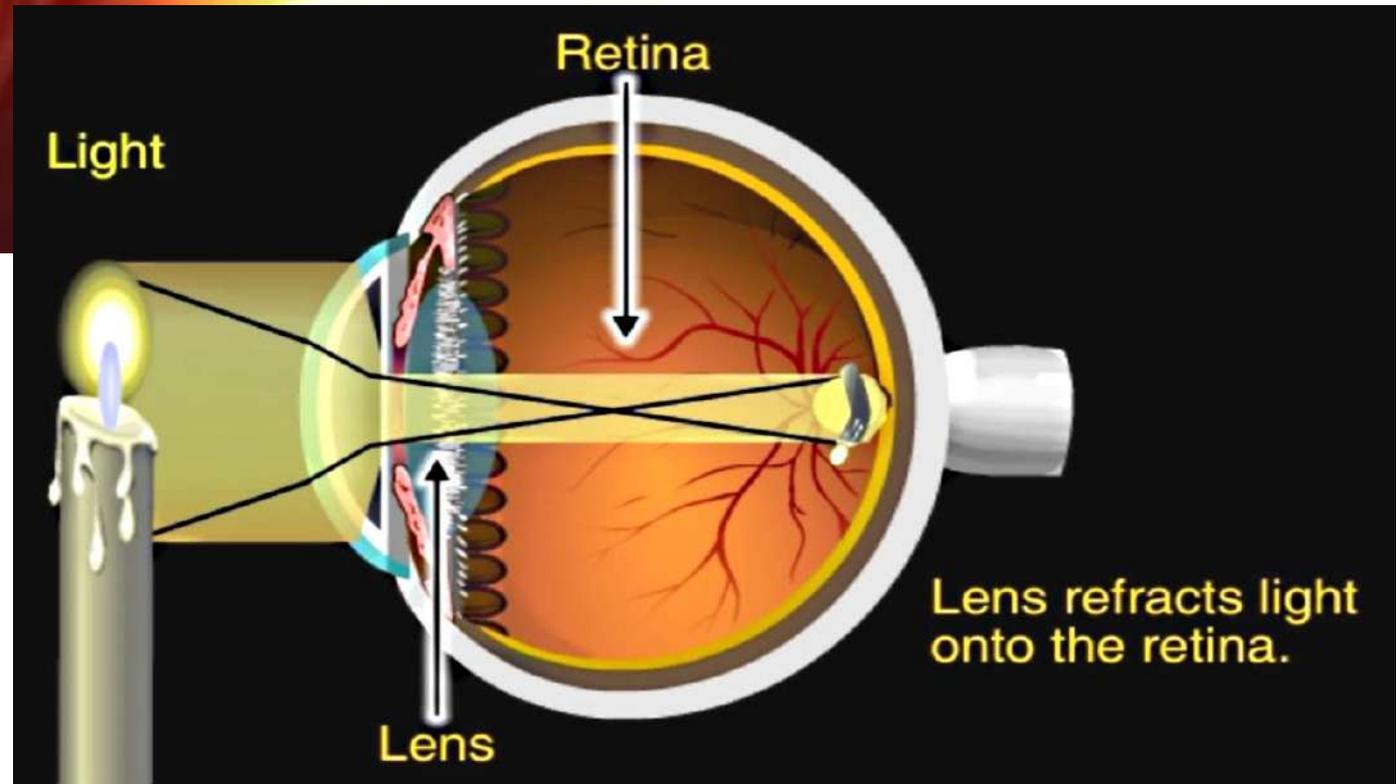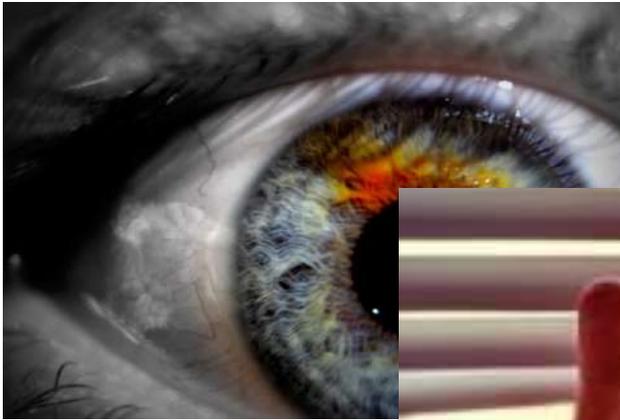twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Retina

Light

Lens refracts light onto the retina.

Lens

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

THE HUMAN EYE

Near objects fill more of our field of vision

And leave a large image on our retina

Field of vision

Far away objects fill less of our field of vision

Leaving a smaller image on our retina, sending less information to our brain

Source: BBC

More distance requires more light

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Sunshine — 4 million years ago

Fire — 0.5 million years ago

3 B.C.

Incandescent lamp — 1879

Florescent lamp — 1936

White LED — 1996

SunLike

Blackbody radiation (Natural light) — **Artificial light** — **SunLike**

Source: Elektronikpraxis

1st vehicles

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

1900 - 1935

1901
Trans Atlantic Radio Transmission
Marconi

1911
Standard Oil Co - Broken Up
USA

1920
First Commercial Radio Station
WWJ Detroit - USA

1903
First Flight
Wright Brothers - USA

1914-18
World War 1

1929
Stockmarket Crash
USA

1912
Titanic Sinks
Harland & Wolff - UK

1919
Transatlantic Flight
Alcock & Brown - England

1928
First Freeway
Italy

1930
Art Center Founded
Los Angeles
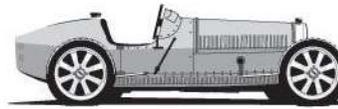
Ford Model T
1912

Lancia Lambda
1922

Bugatti Type 35
1922

Chrysler Airflow
1934

1906
First Grand Prix
France

1912
Starter Motor
Delco - USA

1914
Automatic Transmission
Mercedes - Germany

1927
First Car to Reach 200mph
Sunbeam - UK

1930
First Car Radio
Galvin Corp - USA

1905
SAE Formed
USA

1912
Peak of Electric Car Sales
USA

1922
First Unibody Car
Lancia - Italy

1928
Synchromesh Gears
Cadillac - USA

1934
Run Flat Tires
Michelin -France

H-POINT | History

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

um 1908	1915	1924	1957	1971	1983	1992	1999	2000	2002–2003	2003	2006
erster elektrischer Scheinwerfer	erste Anwendung Abblendlicht und Fernlicht	Abblendlicht und Fernlicht aus einem Scheinwerfer	asymmetrische Lichtverteilung	Leistungssprung mit H4-Halogenlicht	Licht aus der Linse: Projektionssystem	(HID) Xenonlicht Bixenon		Neues Stylingelement: Lichtleitertechnologie	Statisches/ dynamisches Kurvenlicht	Tagfahrlicht mit LED	AFS

Source: Universtiy of Münster Germany

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Core Exterior Lighting

Ford Model T 1920s

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

FORD ESCORT 1968 — LIGHT DISTANCE 250 METRES

FORD FOCUS 2003 — LIGHT DISTANCE 350 METRES

FORD FOCUS 2018 — LIGHT DISTANCE 500 METRES
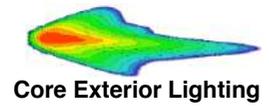
Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

Object Classification Probability

Sensor & Lighting Fusion approaching 100%

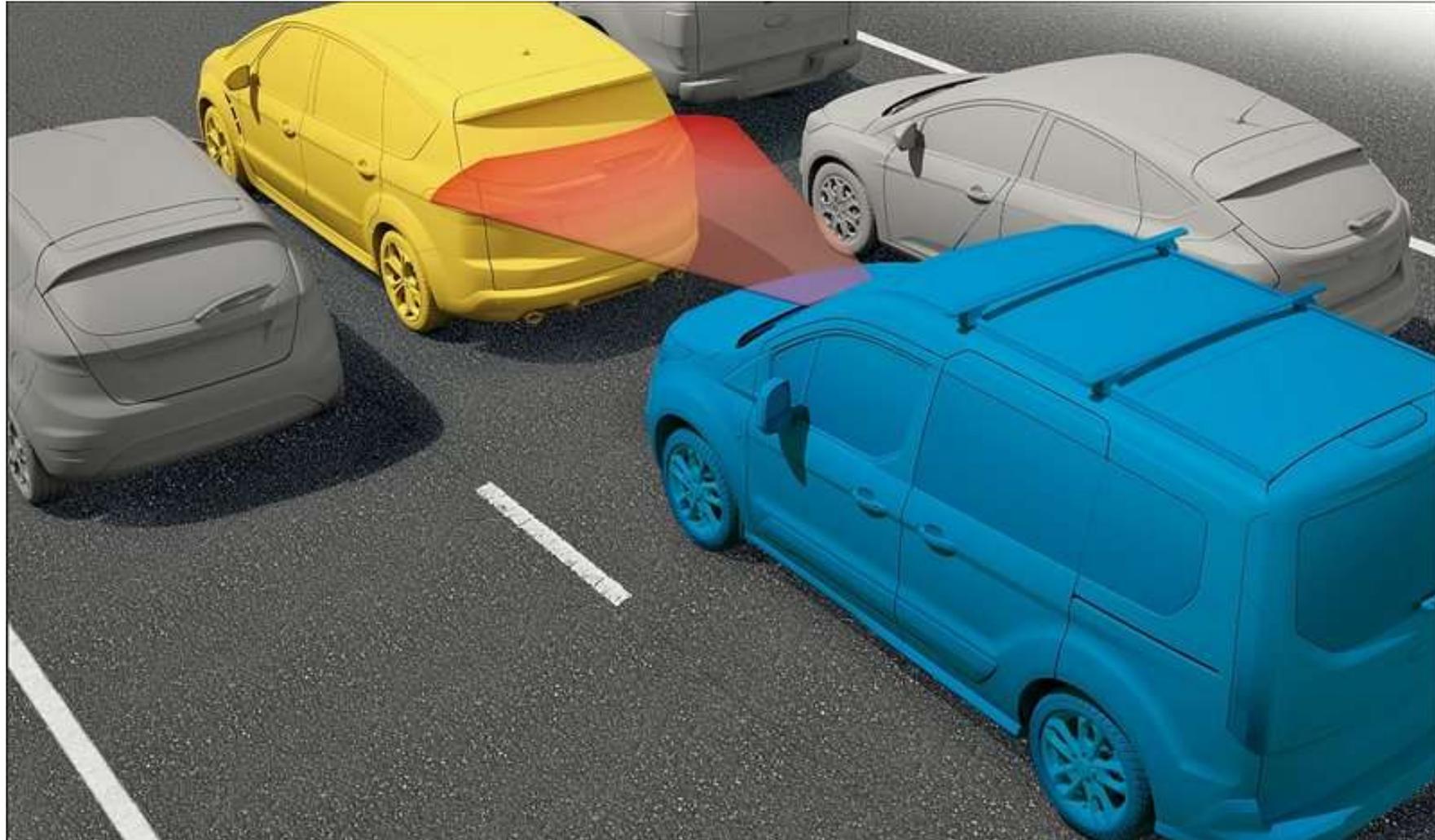VIS Camera | Digital Light Support | Radar | Infrared Multispectral | LIDAR | Others e.g. CMOS

Sensors & Lighting

Quelle: DVN Lidar Congress 2018

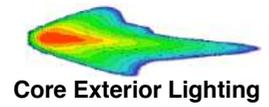Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

HISTORY OF AUTONOMY

2004 Ford's Jim McBride volunteers at the original DARPA autonomous vehicle challenge, which leads Ford to compete the following year

2006 Ford Motor Company introduces adaptive cruise control

2008 Ford Motor Company debuts driver-assist technology features – Blind Spot Information System, lane-keeping system and active park assist

2013 Ford launches fleet of 10 Fusion Hybrid autonomous research vehicles for testing and development

2015 Ford performs the first demonstrated autonomy test in snow

2015 Ford transitions from the research phase of fully autonomous vehicle development to the advanced engineering phase

2016 Ford announces it will triple its autonomous test fleet

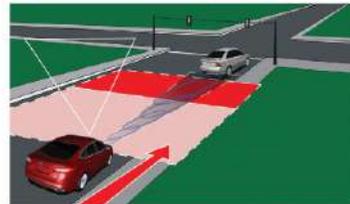2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2013 2015 2016 2021

2005 & 2007 Using a self-driving Ford F-250 Super Duty, Ford is one of only six teams to qualify as a finalist at the DARPA Desert Classic and Urban Finals, supported by engineers still with the company

2009 Ford sends a car on a 25-state journey, nicknamed the "Mother of All Road Trips," to test collision warning with brake support and other systems

2015 Ford secures a license to test autonomous vehicles in California and opens its Palo Alto research center

2015 Ford becomes the first automaker to test a fully autonomous vehicle at Mcity
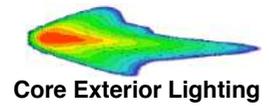
2021 Ford intends to mass-produce a high-volume, fully autonomous, SAE level 4-capable vehicle for ride-hailing or ride-sharing services
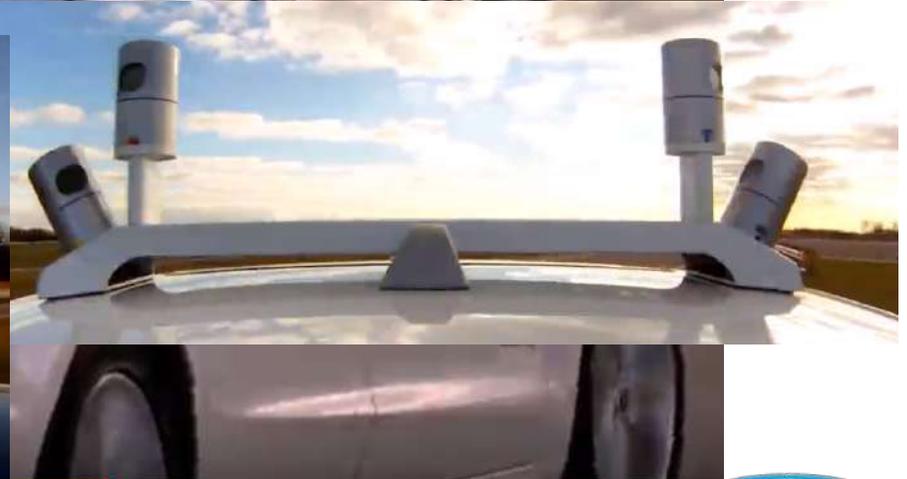
Source: HybridCars

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

Confidential

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

2nd Generation

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Velodyne LiDAR on Ford Fusion/Mondeo demo
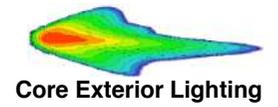
2.232 Aufrufe

nwradu

Am 06.03.2014 veröffentlicht

Four HDL-32 LiDAR units mounted on a new Ford Mondeo demonstrate the technology for detecting nearby objects with a good resolution.
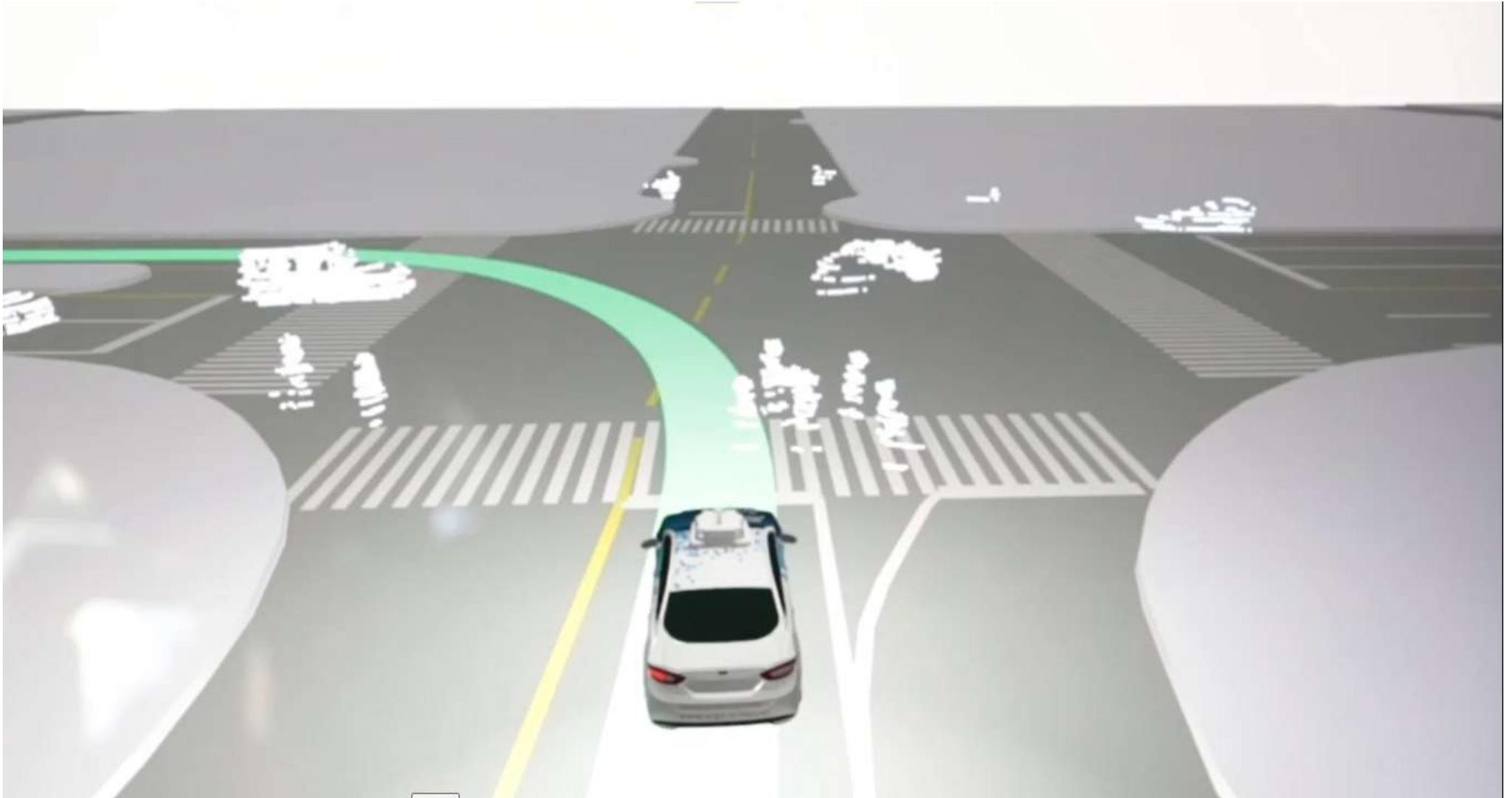
Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

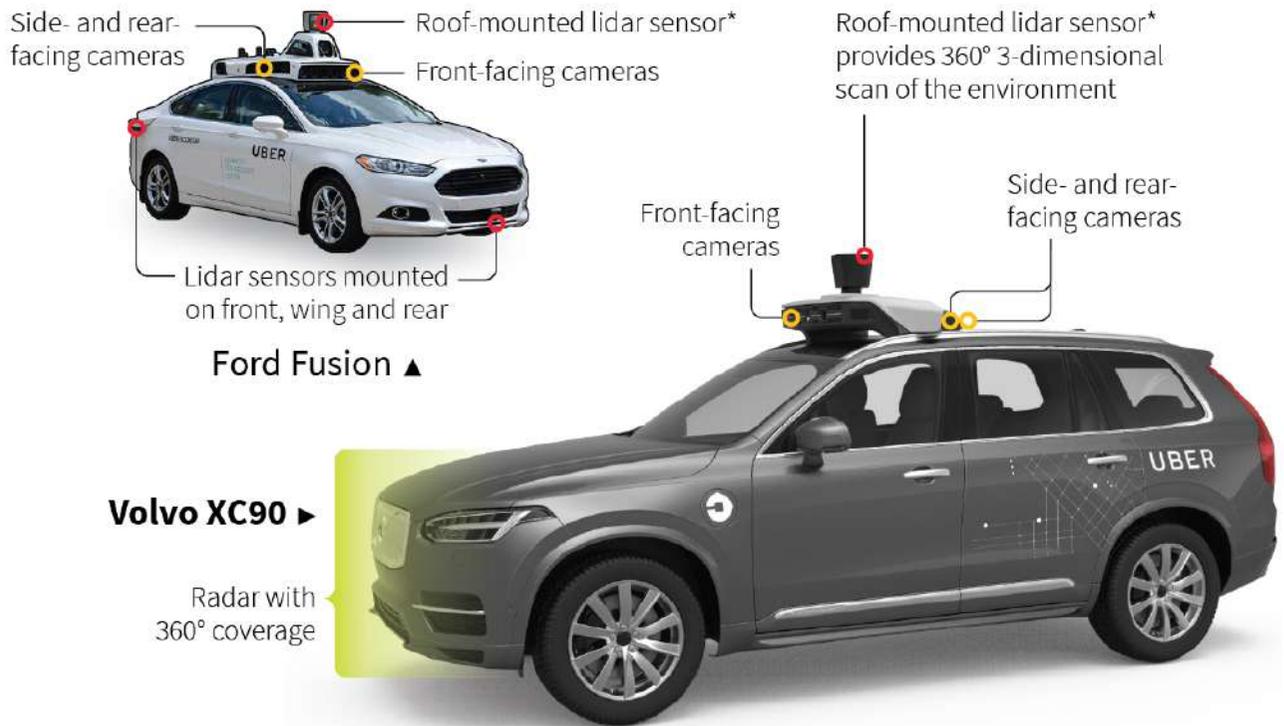Ford

Go Further

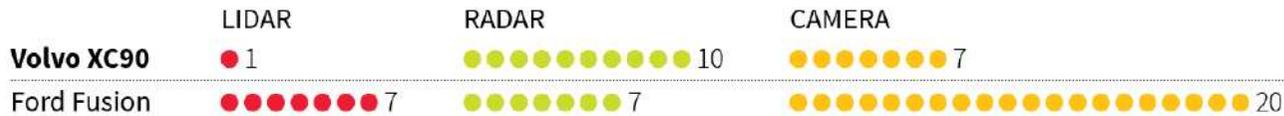**Core Exterior Lighting**

How Uber altered safety sensors on newest test cars

Uber's self-driving Volvo SUV that struck and killed a pedestrian last week in Tempe, Arizona, used fewer safety sensors than the self-driving Ford Fusions that Uber phased out of its test fleet last year.
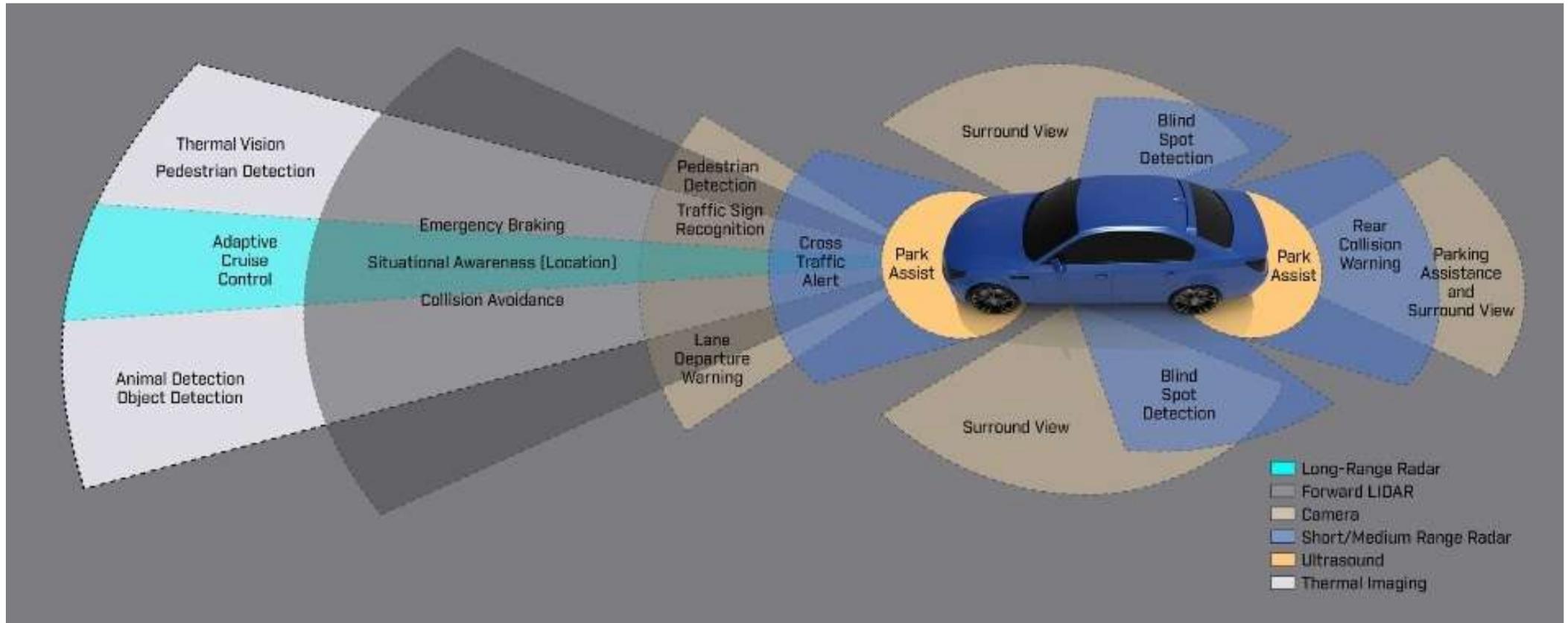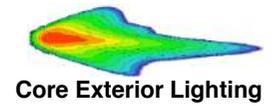
UBER SELF-DRIVING VEHICLE SAFETY SENSOR SUITE

	LIDAR	RADAR	CAMERA
Volvo XC90	1	10	7
Ford Fusion	7	7	20

Side- and rear-facing cameras

Roof-mounted lidar sensor*

Front-facing cameras

Lidar sensors mounted on front, wing and rear

Ford Fusion ▲

Roof-mounted lidar sensor* provides 360° 3-dimensional scan of the environment

Front-facing cameras

Side- and rear-facing cameras

Volvo XC90 ►

Radar with 360° coverage

Source: Uber   Images: Uber

W. Foo, 28/03/2018

* Lidar uses laser light pulses to detect obstacles

REUTERS

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Quelle: Flir Sensing

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

- Cameras arrived long time in car industry. Cost efficient

- Precise in color and geometrie detections

- Needs light!

Thorsten Warwel
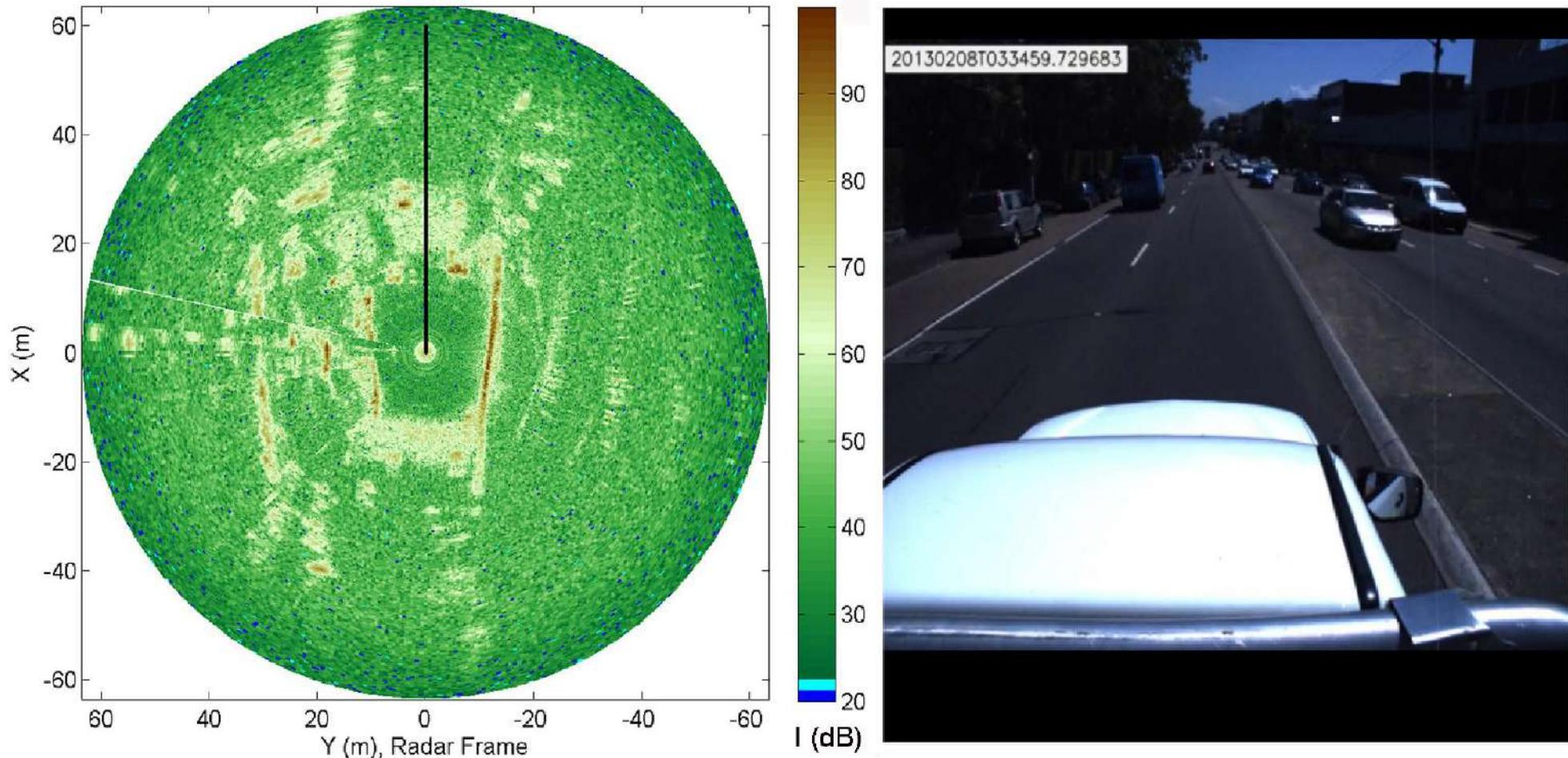twarwel1@ford.com

Ford
Go Further

Core Exterior Lighting

© Ford Europe

- Costly, detects warm bodies (living bodies or heated bodies)

- Does require IR emitter for dead geometrie

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Quelle: Auto Blog

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further
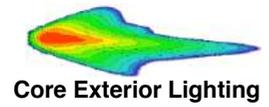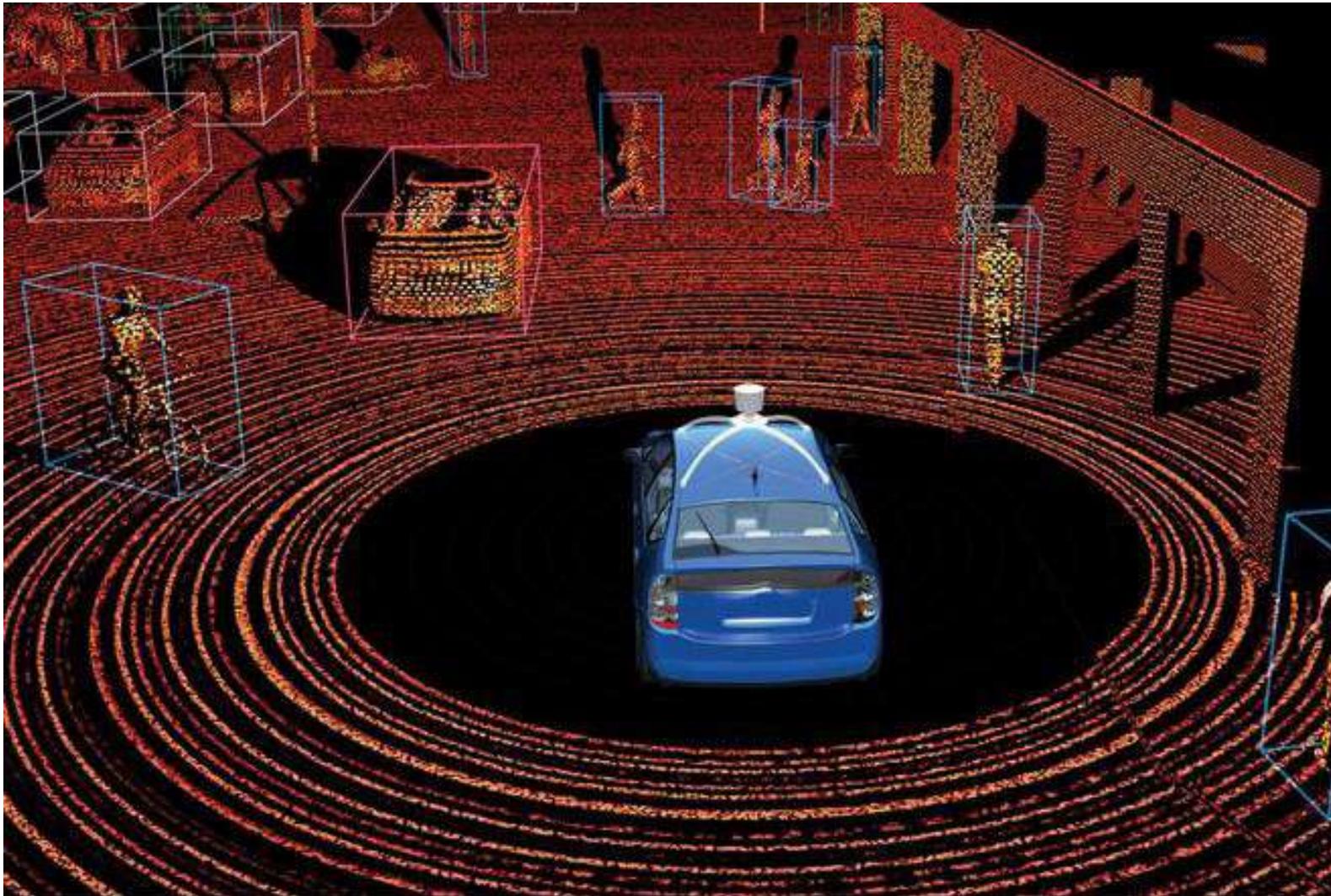
- Cost efficient, already arrived in Car industry and integrated in the lamps
- Detection with reduced resolution and accuracy

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

- Costly, size, accurate detection of geometrie
- No color or sign detecion
- Near and far far field capability

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

Quelle:LeddarTech Internet

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Ford

Go Further

Koito

Magneti Marelli

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further

- Light fraction at lens:
      fraction dependant on lens shape and surface quality
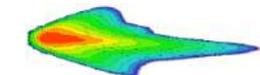   design and tooling impact

- Mechanical Lidar: positioning tolerance sensitive (VS SSL)

- High data speed for recognition time needed

- Laser usage and ISO 26262 compliance

- Object detection dependant on lens cleaness
   lens needs to be replaceable or cleaned within mili seconds

- Cleaning and service strategy

Sensor comparison

Rating: H = High, M=Medium, L = Low

	Camera	Radar	LiDAR	Autonomous Requirement
Object Detection	M	H	H	H
Classification	H	M	L	H
Close-Proximity Detection	M	H	L	H
Speed Detection	L	H	M	H
Lane Detection	H	L	L	H
Traffic Sign Recognition	H	L	L	H
Range	H (200m)	H (250m)	M (120m)	Full range
Work in Rain, Fog, Snow	L	H	M	H
Work in Low Light	L	H	H	H
Work in Bright Light	M	H	H	H
Size	Small	Small	Medium	Mix
Cost	$	$$	$$$$	Mix

Quelle: NXP 2017

- Lighting supplier need more sensor knowledge to improve
    - Mechanical connection
    - Optical defraction improvements
    - ISO 26262 capabilities

- Regulatory departments need to support the technology progression and enable exterior lighting to provide a maximum value add to drivers and sensors

- Sensor providers need to develop their systems to be less sensitive in:
    - Mechanical fixations and tolerances
    - Cleaningness requirements
    - Object classifications

- Sensors need to shrink and improve detection capabilities

- Avoid redundant sensoring

- Improve sensor fusion……………..the best wins

Thorsten Warwel
twarwel1@ford.com

Go Further